APPALLING DISASTER IN THE HARBOR.

Explosion of a Boiler on Board the Cunbeat Chenange.

Over Thirty of Her Crew Scalded Terribly.

Prompt Assistance of the Revenue Cutter Bronx. Sunboat Rose and Transport Tilley.

SCENES AT THE MARINE HOSPITAL BROOKLYN

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL,

A most terrible accident occurred in the lower bay yes bollers of the United States gunboat Chenango, Lieutenan Commander T. S. Fillebrown. She was proceeding to the mooring buoys at the Horseshoe, for the purpose of corsecting her companees, and was to have taken the iron-clad Onondaga in tow this morningand gone to sea, Fortress Motorce being her destination. When opposite Fort Hamil-ton, at a quarter past four P. M., her port boiler suddenly exploded, blowing up the decks and severely scalding all connected with the engineer's department—thirty-three in Ml. One was blown overboard, but subsequently recovered, but badly blured; one has died, and the remainder are in a very critical state. Several of them will probably die. The United States revenue cutter Bronx, being in the vicinity, immediately repaired to the scene of disaster, and proceeded to the Quarantine, where she produced a number of phy-sicians, and took them on board the Chenango to relieve the sufferers. The United States steam transport Tilley, Captain Pourne, from Alexandria, while ing up witnessd the explosion, and imme to the Chenango's assistance, doing a great deal of good. Also the United States steamer Rose, which was near as Rose and the cutter Bronx took her in tow and brought

Among those severely scalded are:—First Assistant Engineer Joseph N. Cabill, in charge; Second Assistant Engineer Albert S. Murray, and Second Assistant Engineer

When the Chenango left the Navy Yard the yards of the North Carolina were manned by order of Captain Beade, and three cheers were given in compliment to the erew of the new vessel. The salute was returned by the sallors on board the Chenango, and amidst loud and pro-kinged hozzahing the gunboat gilded out into the stream and proceeded on her voyage down the bay. Hardly two hours had elapsed from the time of her departure when news of the shocking disaster was received at the Navy Yard, producing the most intense excitement among the scames, and casting a deep-gloom where all had been

On arriving at the hospital we found quite a number of pargeons present, who were attending the injured men. Among the number we noticed Surgeons Smith, Breslan, Sates, Zeusen, Rhoades, Bogert and others. The hospital steward, Mr. Currier, was exerting himself to the utmost, as were the nurses and attendants, as well as all the convaccement patients. The calibra were working like heroes to alleviate the agony of their shipmates.

It was reported that Lieutenant Commander Filisbrown was missing, but we know that he was uninjured, and

as was reported that Mentenant Commander Fillsbrown was missing; but we know that he was uninjured, and wrete a letter to Commodors Radford after the explasion took place. Therefore he could not have been hurt at that time. He did not come on shore last night, which

shat time. He did not come on shore last night, which may explain the cause of the rumor.

The wounded men were transferred to the Rose as soon as possible, and she steamed up to the Navy Yard, to have them sent to the Marine Hospital. Commoders Red ford immediately sent for all kinds of comfortable conveyances, and the men were sent up to the hospital as rapidly as circumstances would allow. The groans of these poor fellows were heartrending, and elicited the warmest sympathy from all who were present as the sad speciacle. Every exertion and every device that humans essets could think of was put in requisition to alleviate here the best of medical attendance was awaiting them. At the hospital the scene was of the most intense ex-

ag and torture, were lying outstretched upon beds, their sodies a mass of raw and burning flesh—some scream-ing in intense agony, others meaning pitifully, while there were quiet and subdued, their blackened and as soon as they arrived they were stripped of their siething and bathed in oil and lime water, and covered with a copicus covering of flour, which kept the air from the raw fiesh. Everything that medical skill and science could afford was done for the peop unfortunates. Seldem does one witness such a beert-rending scene. Hen who but a few short hours were now but a mass of living fire and agony. The cries of some of them were terrible. Some had lost their reason in consequence of the excruciating auffering they were undergoing. Others were hurriedly and feebly drawing their last life-breath. One lay a corpse, having field in being transferred from the Navy Yard to the heapital. We noticed one man's head which was so swellen that it might have been taken for the bead of an enormous glant. One poor fellow, a landsman, uncomplaintingly said to us, "Why did Heaven send such a calamity to us? I had but chipped. What, oh what, will my poor mother had but thipped. What, oh what, will my poor mother tendence of this sad accident. One young man told in that the vessel was serribly shattered, the spar deck as well as the hurricane deck being tern to fragments over the boiler. Further than this little could be learned. Descript a man could be found who knew the names of heavenly a man could be found who knew the names of the dinester, owing to be and of the ship at the time of the dinester, owing to be a board of the ship at the time of the dinester, owing to be sent on above by the paymatter accurated.

The last of names was sent on above by the paymatter and the surgeons would not be able to the institutement, and the surgeons would not be able to the surgeons would not be able to e now but a mass of living fire and agony. The cries

to list of names was sent on above by the paymenter he institution, and the surgeons would not be able to aim their names until some time to-day. It is the sion of the surgeons that most of the sufficiely will rec. Possibly some half a done will die. There are at four of them who seem to be marked with death. Ill require some thirty six hours to ascertain who is inhaled sufficient steam to cause their death. Our rior did not leave the houpital until a late hour, when the severely injured had arrived, and were all fourfortions are accounting and would allow.

en to his residence, where he lies in a precarious con-

The cause of the accident is at present unknown, and we cannot at this time pretend to account for H. It was impossible to learn the amount of steam pressure on the believe, and this part of the details must remain in both until A future time.

The Chemango was a nice-wheel steamer, known as a combin ander. She had an armament of ten gune, and was built by Jare. Simonson, at Greenpoint, L. I., and happened in 1968. The following are her dimensions: 

Her engines were built at the Morgan Iron Works, and and a fifty eight inch cylinder, with eight feet streke. The had two of Martin's Motters, and was considered a

seen ready for sea several weeks, waiting only for her

ollowing is a list of her officers;

master's Clerk-Rufus Stophens.

1000's Steward-Brikkino R. Mudgo.

1000's Steward-John J. Corbits.

1000's First Assistant, James N. Cahill; Second Ass.

11 Acting Third Assistants, John White, James F. Acting Third Assistants, John White, James F. Ballivan.

Acting Ensigns—George B. Mott, F. G. Adams, James
A. urosaman, Alfred S. Leighton.

Acting Master's Majos—D. B. McKenzie, G. H. Goodman-Bon, F. R. Jastoha.

Guenner—Hegman Paters.
Frommer—James C. Hanson.

Baster-at-Arms—F. W. Fuller.

## THE FAIR.

Undiminished Success of the Exhibition-Nearly \$35,000 Received Yester-

The delightful weather attracted thousands to the Pair yesterday, and both buildings overflowed with visitors during the afternoon and evening. The interest feit in this great charitable enterprise, so far from being on the wave, seems rather to be in the zealth of its glory. If the same crowds flock to the doors next weak the committee will have to change their determination of closing up finally on the 23d. Half the people who desire to see have not yet done so, owing to a variety of causes. No premature resolution should deprive them of an opportunity of satisfying their wishes. Hundreds are likewise powring into the city by every train from the rural dis such strangers ungratified. The committee, or some of ismembers, talk of having a grand five dollar day, for the especial benefit of the haut ton, the bon ton and all the other tons. Why not have it? The povelty of the idea would perhaps fill both buildings, capacious as they are, with people anxious to exhibit themselves and not par-ticularly selfcitous about the attendant expense. All the extra admission places were liberally patron-

All the extra admission places were liberally patronized.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
in the second story still forms a great object of attraction. Among its rich variety of oddition, from an assortment of the old clothes of history to a Japanese mermaid, one always finds something new to interest. The mermaid is, of course, one of the most wenderful objects in nature or anywhere else, and is kept in a glass case. R bus a bead that is woolly, a chest that bespeaks the presence of imags and the necessity of air; but it tapers to a tail glass is very decidedly fishy. Curiosity shops make odd associations. Near to the mermaid is a magnificent bronze vase made in the time of Louis XIV., once the property of the great Earl of Chatham, and once used in a church as a baptismal forn. Over this vase lies a nickery cane from the Hermitage home of Old Hickory, and on one and of the vase bangs a heavy haversack—a stout and surviceable leather bag that carried the rations of Charles XII. Over the way from this and turned towards it is the grand face of Napoleon from the cast taken after death. Under the brass nose of the Emperor, and between him and the relic of the Northern here, is a nugget of gold from California that Professor Silliman values at forty thousand dollars.

One might moralize considerably over this odd juxtaposition of the past and the present in leather, brass and gold; but the crowd pressee, a young lady dochars—to the horror of all antiquarians—that the great Swede's haversack is "a disgorting thing," and we are borne on by the current out of the Carlosity Shop, easting a lingering look at that ancient tape-tried chair that came from France during the French Revolution, and that looks as if it ought to have some stories to tell.

IN THE RESTAUBANT

ought to have some stories to tell.

IN THE RESTAURANT

One may see that the thousands of angels, fays, fairies, sprites, sylphs, sylphides, &c., that make the Fair so prilliant with their presence, do not eat ambrosis, at least exclusively. Ice oream may be and often is an airy and immaterial diet; but cysters are real, and so is chicken salad, so are sandwiches, and even pies, especially mince. And all of these things are found and eaten in this well manegod and weil furnished restaurant. Nothing is so likely to estonish a visitor to the Fair as the perfect order that reigns in this department of it, though it is, especially near mealtimes, so full that one has to wait for a seat.

hear mealtimes, so full that one has to wait for a scat.

THE INDIANS
have been but slightly noticed since the opening, although they have proved a great attraction, and have been they have proved a great attraction, and have been they have proved a great attraction, and have been they have proved a great attraction, and have been they have proved a great attraction, and have been they have introduced a most refreshing variety into the style of the bamen countenance, and who have also introduced several dances that must become the rage. One of them is the Raccoon dance. It has been and that the Jerusalem artichoke is as called because it doesn't come from Jerusalem and lan't an artichoke. In the same way the Raccoon dance, perhaps, has that name because it isn't a dance exactly and hase't any raccoon in it. Our knowledge of the Indian language is so slight that we couldn't see what the raccoon had to do with the performance; but it was, nevertheless, a performance full of life and spirit and with a wild, natural music, and rhythm wonderfully attractive. The Indians, it is said, perform so often in the day and night that the Fair to them is by no means a matter of joking. They are well kept, however, and can plenty of tripe, even on Friday.

THE VOTE ON THE SWORD
was spirited voterday. Nearly nice hundred votes
were east, and at the close of the poils McClellan was 533
shead of Grant. The total vote was 9,637, which was
divided as follows:—
McClellan

temporary foots up an aggregate of nearly one million dollars.

CINDERELLA AT NULLO'S GARDEN.

The public must not forget Cinderella this afterneon at Niblo's Garden. Rumor has it that the pretty little fairy tale will be presented in the most incided manner as regards costume, scenery, &c., but the fact that the performers will be exclusively children is decidedly the most interesting feature of the affair. Who will not desire to see the lovely Cinderella personnied by a little Miss not out of her teems, and the role of the Prince emacted by a youth not much older. Miss Cropsey, a daughter of the artist, and Master Charlie Fremont, are the names of these two juvouile amateurs. The Herald will be done by a son of Prof. Morse, and the Queen by a beautiful little girl. We predict that Niblo's Garden will be crowded this afternoon, and that thousands will have to go away without seeing the performance. At two o'clock the curtain will rise. Co early and get a good seat.

THE UNION SQUARE BRANCH-CHILDREN'S DEPART

The entertainments of yesterday afternoon at the children's department delighted the young folks exceedingly. The hall was crowded with children, Mr. Seagrist, from the Bippotheatron, repeated his remarkable exhibition of Saturday last with bis trained dogs, through the kindness of Mr. Platt, who, on both occasions, has refused to receive any compensation. The famous Pumch and Judy from, the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Abiette, entertained the children for nearly an hour with its nevel and comical performances.

News from San Prancisco.

The weather has been very warm for gerein days.
There is no news.
The universal topic of conversation centres cathe question what has caused the recent great advance in the price of gold in the Atlantic cities, for which our people

are upable to account. The Steamer Caledonia.

Pourtand, April 16, 1866
The steamer Caledonia, from Giagow, sailed for New York last evening.

city Intelligence.

A TWO CENT STAGE FARE.—The Bleecker street and stroadway line, running from Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue to the South forry, has hoisted on the top of each of its stages a board, lettered in plain, large characters, with the words, "Pare Flye Cents." This board presents a very respectable and bonest appearance, and the stages of the line have been consequently very well patronized, as indeed they have always been. After nightfull yesterday, however, they suffered some in company with the extortionists, as many casual travellers on knowway did not see, or could not read, the signboard.

SACRED CONCRET AT THE CHURCH OF JIM INMACULATE CONCRETION.—A grand musical vespers and sacred concert will be given to-morrow evening at the Church of the Immedulate Conception, at Yonkers, under the direction of Mr. R. Gonzalez, assisted by a number of competent arbites. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the church. FITE CONT STAGE FARE.-The Bleecker street and

A. Lovets, Superissundent of the Peoples' Line of Telegraph, took place yesterday afternoon, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Osgood. A very large number of
the friends of the deceased were present. The remains
were forwarded last evening by the land route for Roston, escorted by a deputation of the operators of the line
from this and other cities. The final ceremonies will
take place at Beverly Mans., where the remains

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPL

Capture of Fort Pillow by the Rebels.

Reported Massacre of the White and Black Troops.

Women and Children Murdered in Cold Blood.

The Dead and Wounded Negroes Burned.

SHETCH OF THE FORT.

Camo, April 14, 1864. On Tuesday morning the rebel General Forrest attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing of his force so as to gain the advantage. Our forces were under command of Major Booth, of the Thirteenth Tennessee (United States) heavy artillery, formerly of the First Alabama cavalry.

The flag of truce was refused, and fighting resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also re-

Both dage gave the rebels the advantage of gaining new The battle was kept up until three o'clock in the after-

oon, when Major Booth was killed, and Major Bradford The rebels now came in swarms over our troops, com-

Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which atterly baffes description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men had been killed; but, insatiate as fields bloodthirsty as devils incornate, the rebels commenced including those of both colors who had been previously

The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, the white officers having thrown down their arms. Both white and black were bayonated, shot or sabred. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children of seven and eight years and several pegro women killed in cold blood. Soldiers, unable to speak from wounds, were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were plied in beaps and burned, and several citizens who had joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of the garrigon of six bondred but two hundred

Among our dead officers are Captain Bradford, Lieute. Barr, Ackersbrout, Wilson, Revel and Major Booth, all of he Thirteenth Tounesses cavalry.

Captain Poston and Licutenant Lyon, Thirteenth Ten pessee cavalry, and Captain Young, Twenty-fourth Misourl, Acting Provost Marshal, were taken prisoners Major Bradford was also captured, but is said to have

scaped. It is feared, however, that he has been killed. The steamer Platte Valley came up at about balf-pant three o'clock, and was builed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such of the wounded as the enemy had al lowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffer

Among our wounded officers of colored troops are Captain Porter, Lieutenant Libberts and Adjutant Lem

Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried off, including two ten pounder Parrotts and two twelve-pounder howitzers. A large amount of stores was de-

The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place, and move on or towards Memphis.

The Position of Fort Pillow on the Mis-



Diagram of the Fort.



Fort Fillow.

Location and discription of the fort.

Fort Pillow is one of the formidable forts constructed by the rebels on the Mississippi river soon after the commoncement of the war. It is situated on the first Chickasaw Bluffs, on the Tennessee above of the Mississippi river, about seventy miles above Memphis. The course of the bluffs is nearly north and south. Above them the river makes a begg at nearly right angles, the upper end of the bluffs being just at the beginning of the bend. At this point a small stream, called Coal creek, flows into the Mississippi, separating the bluffs from the bottom and beyond. The position is shown in the accumpanying diagram. From the attent the bluffs from the bottom ing diagram. From the stream the bluffs rise abruptly to the height of about a hundred feet, and at all points are very difficult of ascent. Along the base of these Library, and about twenty feel above the level of the river.

the rebels constructed a line of powerful works about the rebels constructed a line of powerful works about three-fourths of a mile in length. The glacis is at the highest possible angle for earth to be placed, and could be ascended only in places where the men had dug small stope or footholes. At regular intervals along the whole distance the work was properly bastioned, most of the bastions being built of sandbags, planking and rammed clay. Some of them were designed for mounting, two guns, but most of them for but one. All of the guns were protected by embrasures, though none of them were nated. The walls of the embrasures structed in the strongest manner possible, one of them, and in fact the entire bastion, being of granite, chiselled and built up with great care and neatness. The guns were mounted on firm plank floorings, and commi the entire river between the fort and Craighest Point, on the opposite shore. The batteries were built on bench at the base of the cliff, upwards of half a mile in length by fifty yards to width, Several springs guan from the base of the bluff, and afforded clear water to the men within the fort. Four bombproof and well constructed magagines were placed at intervals in rear of the batteries, in the least exposed positions. Near some of the guns were holes in which the men could retire whenever threatened by the bursting shells from the Union gunboats operating against the fort. The slope of the face of the bluffs forms an angle of fifty or fifty-five degrees. On a bench or shelf about half way up the bluffs there was a work mounting two guns, which swept the river in their front. On the summit of the bluffs there was a series of extensive field works, extending in the aggregate from five to seven miles, and all provided with a ditch in front. These works followed a zigzag course over a series of ridges and ills that stretch back from the river into the interior, and they extended from Coal creek, on the northern point of the blos, to a point below the lowest of the water batteries. A few batteries were constructed on the summit of the bluff, one overlooking the river and mounting six guns; one of them a handred and twenty-pounder of recent manufacture. The road from the river to the top of the elevation is cut IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS. in the side of the cliff, and has a steady though not steep

ing enemy. EVACUATION BY THE REBELS IN 1862. Fort Pillow was the third fortified point on the dissis-slippi river, descending from Cairo, which yielded to the vance of the Union arms. After retiring from Columbus in February, 1862, the rebels natted at Island No. 10, and for a time stayed our progress toward the Gulf. Si ancously with the battle of Pittsburg Landing this second stronghold was taken, and the insurgent forces fell back to the tret Chickasaw Bluffs, nearly a hundred miles below, and completed those powerful works de scribed above, which had already been begun, and named On the 4th of June this place was evacuated also, and the grand highway of the great valley of the West was again open from St. Louis to Memphis, after a

ascent throughout. Steps for footmen had been cut

rebels to destroy all chance of shelter for an app

the bluff at various points. The trees for half a mile

in the rear of the works had been cut down by the

A fleet of Union gumboats had been stationed in the iver a ghors di tance above Fort Pillow, anxiously awaitpropicion moment for moving upon the works. In the 10th of May, 1862, the rebel gunboats came past the fort and attacked the Union fleet. A desperate naval ngagement enemed, in which both sides sustained consid rable damage. But finally the rebel gunboats were driven off, and ours justly claimed the victory. Affairs then assumed a quiescent state, and another mouth was passed in idleness, with an almost daily rumor that the esition was being evacuated. On Sunday, June 1, a deeries came from the fort and stated that the upper battary was being dismanuled, and that the land pieces were con to be moved away. It was currently believed in the fort that the destruction would be completed by evening, and that the whole garrison would leave by was generally credited throughout the fleet, and Comme dore havis prepared to full upon the sear of the retreating robols and tal grammetiate possession of the works.

On Monday a reconnoissance was made by one of the togs to within a short distance of the fort; but, though no shots were fired, it was thought that a considerable orce was still in possession, and prepared to dispute any advance that might be made against it.

On Tuesday afternoon three of the rams were sent down to reconnoitre, and on nearing the fort were fired into by the rene: gunboats. They thou raturned, and in about an bour's time were followed by the rebel boat Jeff. Thomp son. The latter passed around Craighead Point, and came speedily within range of the Cairo, the foremost bost of the Union fleet. Six or eight shots were fired at which soon turned and went back to the fort. Observations made by the rams convinced Commodore Davis that the fort was nearly, but not quite, deserted. Tuesday night was passed in listening for explosions; but not s

Next morning a little tug proceeded down close to the ort, and, returning at dark, reported that the works were evidently evacuated. As it was then too late to reach the fort until long after nightfall, the movement was delayed till morning. About seven o'clock P. M. two ex-plosions were heard in quick succession. Two or three and several others near morning. Several fives were seen through the trees on Graighead Point. They were evidently in the neighborhood of the fort. The commander of the infantry forces on the southern share of Craighead Point sent word to Commodore Davis late in the afternoon or Wednesday that the fortifications were described, and the fires and explosions during the night confirmed the opinion of all that Fort Pillow was evacuated. On Thursday morning the Union gueboats moved down past craighead Peint, and then outward towards the frowning party of soldiers, springing on shore, climbed the parapet of the works, and unfuried the Union flag for the first time from Fort Piliow. A cheer rose from the advancing gunhouts and transports, and in a short time the rebe! fortiff.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Came, April 15, 1864. Ne boats have been allowed to leave here for points

Several of the gune captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow were spiked before falling into his hands. Others were turned upon Gunboat No. 7, which, having fred some three hundred rounds and enhanted her ammunition, was compelled to withdraw. Although a tin-clad, she received but slight injury.

Gen. Les arrived 2nd assumed the command at the be-

ginning of ine battle, previous to which Gen. Chalmers directed the movements. Forrest, with the main force, retired after the fight to Browneville, taking with him be captured funds.

Many of those who had escaped from the works and bespitals, who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, as the rebels said, were ordered to fall into line, and when they had formed were inhumanly shot down. than fifty-six escaped the massacre, and not one officer that commanded them survives. Only four officers of

the Thirteenth Tennesses escaped death.
The loss of the Thirteenth Tennesses is eight hundred Riled; the remainder were wounded and captured.
General Chalmers told this correspondent that,
although it was against the policy of his government to
spare negro soldiers or their officers, be had done all in is power to stop the carpage. At the same time be

protected had they not been found on duly with negroes.

While the rebels endeavored to conocal their loss, it was evident that they suffered severely. Colonel Reed, commanding a Tennessee regiment, was mortally wounded. There were two or three well filled hospitals at a

ed. There were two or three well lines pospers a short distance in the country.

While the steamer Platte Valley lay under flag of trace, taking on board our wounded, some of the rebel officers, and among them General Chaimers, went on board, and some of our officers showed them great deference, drinking with them and showing them other marks

Singular Resurrection of Two Negro Soldiers. Came, April 16, 1864.

buried by the rebels, but afterwards worked the

The officers of the Platte Valley receive great credit from the military authorities for landing at Fort Pillow for their kind attentions on the way up.

The Bloodthirstiness of the Rebels.

adont who was on board the steamer Platte Valley, at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appauling decription of toe flendishness of the rebels than our Cairo ches. Many of our wounded were shot in the hou pital. The remainder were driven out, and the hospital

the field, and shot the negroes who had not died from

ANOTHER ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

Activity of the Rebels in Kentucky.

One Division Under Buford Operating on the Ohio.

Threatened Gigantic Raid by Morgan.

fr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatch.

CAIRO, April 12, 1864. rumors received yesterday, and which we have been prone to disbelieve, come better founded in filelal messages. No attack as was reported has yet taken place, though a large number of rebel troops have returned to the vicinity of Paducah and are threatening

A heavy reinforcement of troops is about leaving here to strengthen the garrison at Paducab. With all their apparent intentions to attack, it is doubtful whether For rest will undertake the job again. If he does, there can

> The Press Despatches. CAIRO, April 14, 1864.

Abother demand was made this afternoon for the surrender of Paducah, giving one hour for the removal of women and children. Colonel Hicks declined to surrender, and prepared to meet the anticipated attack.

LOUISVILLE, April 14, 1864. Colonel Pratt telegraphs that he is informed that Paducab has been attacked, and that the town is fu

The Operations of the Rebeis it has for some time been stated that General Forrest has been threatening Paducah and Columbus, and other accounts have reported that be was operating in front of Fort Pillow. Still other despatches have reported that General Ruford commands the rebels in the vicinity of the last named place, and that Forrest is in Kentucky compties into the Ohio, above Cairo, and Columbus is on the Mississippi river, below Cairo. The distance between these places overland is inconsiderable—although much greater by the river—and could easily be marched in a lines, could therefore move from one place to another before transports could traverse the segment of a circle by

It would, however, he impossible for forces operating before Fort Pillow, which is a short distance above Memphis, to reach either Columbus or Paducah in any such time as they have been reported to have so moved. efore, perfectly plain that the attacking party at ur is entirely separate from that

ving upon Fort Pillow. The following order clearly shows who was at that date which is a few miles east of Columbus between that place and Paducah:-

perween that place and Paducah:—

"FORREST'S CAVALRY, MEADUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY, MAYERIA, Ky, March 28, 1864.

The general commanding roturns to the officers and troops of this division his bongratulations upon the success which has these for attended the companion in Kentucky. The hardships yet here upon a march aimest apprecedented, from the bible station to Paducah, in a week, the devotion you have exhibited to the cause of freedom, and valor in the attack upon Fort Taducah, calls for the highest admiration and praise of your commander. At the very doors of their homes some of your commade had now their lives to resum Kentucky from the iron heel of abolition despotism and the vote of the negro. Among those whose faces are gone from as forever we are forced to pay a lasting regret to the memory of one brave, courteous and beloved, whose merits as a citizen, as a friend said as a soldier we all felt and appreciated. He fell as a soldier desires to falt—at the head of his command—a hero, regretted by all. Colond A. P. Thompson, Second regiment, commanding Third brigade, will long be remembered by all who know his noble deeds and neroic death. With a force less than that of the enemy, within a stockade, and in an exposed condition with skirmishers, alenced his guns, caused one of his gunboats to withdraw from the action, foarful of the accuracy of your fire; captured and destroyed immenaes stores, quartermaster, commissary and ordinance; inflicted upon bim the loss of twenty-seven killed, from seventy to eighty wounded, besides capturing sixty-iour prisoners, our own loss being ten killed and forty wounded. The General commanding fest proud of the dission. He relies to the same vices of the dission. A C. R. General commanding to the killed of the state of Kentucky, oded as you will be by the friends nor flocking to your ranke. C. A. BUFORD, Friends nor flocking to your ranke.

mand in the same vicinity at the present time by the swing correspondence, which took place at Columb Ky., on the morning of the 13th inst:-

BRIOGRAFIES, CONSEDERATE SYATES ARMY, BRIOGRA COLUMNIE, Ky., April 13, 1864.

bus, Ky—
bus, Ky—
Fully capable of taking Columbus and its garrison by
force, I desire to avoid shedding blood. I therefore
demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under
your command. Should you sursender, the negroes now
in arms will be returned to their masters; should I be
compelled to take the place by force, so quarter will be
shown negro troops whatever; white troops will be
treated as prisoners of war. I am, sir, yours,
A. BUFORD, Brigadier General.

To this the commandant of the forces replied as fol-

HEADQUARTERS OF POST, COLUMNES, KT., April 13, 1864.

Brigadier cioneral Boronn, Commanding forces before Columbus, Ky.—
GENERAL—Your communication of this date has come to hand. In reply, I would state that, being placed by my government with adequate force to hold and repei all enemies from my post, surrender is out of the question.

I am, General, very respectfully.

Wil, HUDSON LAWRENCE.

Col. Thirty-fourth N. J. Vols., Commanding Post.
Officers who arrived at Cairc on the Maria Dunning on the exempts of the 13th report the enemy as having lott.

the evening of the 13th report the enemy as having left the vicinity of Columbus. Doubtless this explains the attack upon Paducab. Beford, finding be could not take Columbus, at once moved his ferces, by way of Mayfield, to Paducab, which place, is now threatened by the rebei troops. He is, without doubt, the rebei commander in the evening of the 13th report the enemy as having left

that district, while General Porrest is operating in person in the vicinity of Memphis.

Another feature of the rebei movement is set forth it. the following extract from a paper published in Ken

he refused a donation from the fadies of Columbia, S. C., of money to fit out his command, in a letter which was deted at Lyuchbury, saying "the government had kindly undertaken to furnish all necessary equipments for his intended expedition." Though we do not know exactly where the blow will be struck, or in what numbers the rebels will be prepared to assail us, the "plended expedition" must be set down as a fixed fact.

This confirms the following statement, published yes-

terday by us, taken from a rebel paper:-

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Confederate.]
General Morgan is about to undertake one of the boldest expeditions he has ever yet made, which, if successful, will be preductive of great good to our cause.

It is, therefore, perfectly plain that three distinct rebel

cavalry forces are already busily engaged in the military division of the Mississippi, each soting independently of

Preparations to Resist the Enemy From other sources we learn that reliable info eached Calro that Forrest, with a very beavy force rom Mayfield, was again advancing on Paducah. Cole Hicks and force had once more retired within the fort, and telegraphed there for reinforcements, which we

promptly sens.
The following order has been lessed in reference to a portion of the Seventeenth army corps, which has arrived there from Vicksburg and encamped:-

rived there from Vioksburg and encamped:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.

Historications of the force of Caree, 1
April 10, 1864. 1
In accordance with instructions received from the district headquarters, the troops belonging to the Seventeenth army corps who may be temporarily at this post will be encamped on grounds designated by the General commanding the district. The sanior officer present with such troops will command the camp. Regiments and detachments will be governed and report as if in the field. A strong camp guard will be kept. Persons and trade will be excluded at the discretion of the commanding officer. Intoxicating drinks, however, are not to be admitted in any case. The duties and privileges of autiers belonging to the command are to be as in the field. The officer commanding will order that not more than two enlinted men to each company shall be absent from camp at one time, nor more than two hours; that no passes be given to men who have been guilty of drunkenness or discreding to the company, and will also open them until six in the morning. All men found outside the camp without properly approved passes will be arrested by the Provost guard.

The Provost Marshal will see that this order in carried into effect in regard to sodiers being in the city without

guard.

The Provost Marshal will see that this order is carried into effect in regard to soldiers being in the city without properly approved passes, and in the closing of all salooss at the time mentioned.

By order or Colonel JOHN I. KINAKER,
One Hundred and Twenty-second fillness infantry, com-

nanding post.
JNo. H. Munsoe, Assistant Adjutant General.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

The Rebels Shelled Out of Paducah, &c. Caino, April 15, 1864.

The attack on Paduch yesterday proved to be a mere raid for plunder made by a couple of hundred men, who were shelled out by the fort and gunboats after occupying a portion of the city in squads. About noon they left, aking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, and leaving behind about six of their wounded. No oue was burt on our side.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Soldiers Killed by Guerillas-Sudden Dash of Mosby Near Briscoe Station-Capture of Union Troops-Expedition to Occoquan-The Mud Drief Up-Nothmy, dec., dec.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE. ATEXANDRIA, Va., April 15, 1964.

About ten o'clock this morning privates Samuel Cook and Thomas B. Ford, of Company D. Tenth regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, while on duty as guard to a wood hauling party, were killed by a party of guerillar, about a mile from Managan.

Colonel J. W. Fisher, commanding the brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves station d at that point, immediately sent a detachment of the Thirteenth Pounsylvania cavalry in search of the marauders, but I have not learned with

five hundred rebui cavairy, made life appearance on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Briston Station, so suddenly as so take by surprise the patrol for the protection of the road between that place and Masas. From twenty to twenty-live of our captured and carried into captivity. The rebols went away in the direction of Fredericksburg. Last night Lieutenant Colonel Gustin, with a detach-

ment of the Tweitth regiment Pennsylvania reserves, of quan and vicinity. The party returned this morning with five prisoners, two of whom, named Henry T. Illiets and John Marshall, belonged to the Fifteenth Virginia cavalry. There men were captured at the house of one Wm. Moore, a short distance from Occoquan. tinct characters branded upon their shoulders. These Mrs. Moore came on after them, and claimed that they were her bushand's property, were raised by him from and stood for Wm. Moore. Colonel Fisher did not see the similarity in names and initials, and retained the

property and sent the prisoners to Washington.

Envirg left the Army of the Potomac at eleven o'close. A. M. to-day, I can speak knowingly of the prospects. The roads are so dried as to allow the freest los and there is nothing to hinder an early movement. The treams have all assumed their would dimensions, and

Successful Union Raid in Virginia.

Barrinoze, April 15, 1864.

The American has a letter from Point Lookout, which says General Hicks, commanding that post, returned on Thursday from an expedition across the Potomas into Virginia, having captured fifty thousand dollars' worth of tobacco on its way from Richmond to Baltimore, and The United States Ship Mohican-A Long

The United States steemship Mohican, from Brasil via St. Thomas, which sailed bence Getober 23, 1862, has been at sea two hundred and eighty-two days. She sailed under steam and sail 30,381 miles. All are well on board of her.

Conclusion of the South Street Tragedy.

BROOKS, THE COLORED MAN, SENT TO THE STATE
PRISON FOR YOUR YEARS—OTHER SENTENCES, STO.

COURT OF GENERAL SERSIONS.

Before City Judge A. D. Russel

Aran 18.—In the Court of Sessions this morning, City
Judge A. D. Russel on the beach, a number of convicted
prisoners were brought up for sentence. Among them
was Daniel Brooks, the quadroon, who on Friday has
been convicted of mansia ughter in the third degree, on
an indictment charging him with having caused the death of William Smith, a bartender in Mr. McKinley's sai

of William Smith, a bartender in Mr. McKinley's saloou, at the corner of Fulton and South streets, by shooting him with a pistol on the morning of the 2d of February last. The court room was crowded with speciators, among whem were a number of colored people, who had come down to see Brooks previous to his departure for the State Prison. The wife and children of the prisoner were also in court.

SHOOKS SENTENCED.

When Brooks was called to the bar and asked by Mr. John Sparks, Clerk of the Court, what he had to say why judgment should not then be pronounced against him, according to law, he smited at the Judge, shook his head and said he had nothing to say.

Judge Russel, addressing the prisoner, said—Brooks, you were ably defended and tried by a jury of your own selection, by whom a verdict was found against you of manslaughter in the third degree. The circumstances of defailed by the witnesses on the stand show you did not act as a good citizen should have done, and as your companious did, who immediately left, as it was your duty to have done after the altercation to the street. They ren away, and did not return. After the discussion Smith ran into the store and you after burn and then the pistol was fired. In view of all the circumstances of the case it becomes my duty, for the welfare of the community stillarge, to impose on you the highest punishment the law provides. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State prison for four years. Brooks peard his sentence of Mensra, H. B. Claille & Co., was sent to the State prison for two years.

Louis Andressen, who plasted guilty on Friday last of receiving goods, knowing them to have been stoled from the store of Mensra, H. B. Claille & Co., was sent to the State prison for two years.

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